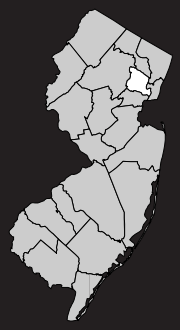
Essex County



ESSEX

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Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13

Dodd Road West Caldwell Borough Essex County

BLOCK: 901 **LOT:** 20

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$265,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13 is one of 16 municipal supply wells used to supply potable water to approximately 21,000 residents of Essex Fells, Caldwell, Roseland and North Caldwell. The well was shut down in 1991 after sampling revealed it was contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. Sampling of the well while it was out of service continued to show elevated levels of PCE. In 1997 the case was referred to NJDEP's Remedial Response Element for remedial action after NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water confirmed the Borough needed the well to maintain adequate water supply. The Remedial Response Element completed Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was installation of an air stripper on the well. Essex Fells Borough installed the air stripper in 2000 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

Glen Ridge Radium Sites

Various Locations Glen Ridge Borough Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating/Removing
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

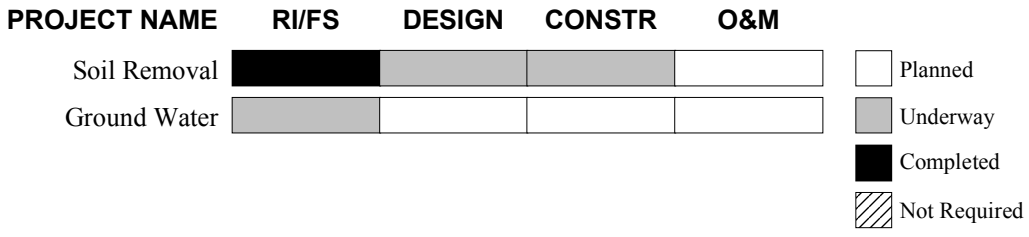
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$137,165,000
Spill Fund	$2,004,000
1981 Bond Fund	$2,380,000
1986 Bond Fund	$2,224,000
Corporate Business Tax	$6,700,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$220,000
General State Fund	$8,779,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site encompasses approximately 300 suburban residential properties in Glen Ridge Borough that were contaminated with radioactive soil. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Radioactive soil generated at the facility was used as fill in low lying areas and mixed with cement for sidewalks and foundations. In 1983 NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and beneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was also detected at properties in nearby Montclair and West Orange townships that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Glen Ridge Radium sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties, followed by restoration of the properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their locations in the Borough. After USEPA completed the design work for each group it conducted remedial actions at these properties. Remedial and restoration activities at Barrows Field recreational park were completed and the park reopened in 1999. Remediation of the approximately 300 residential properties was completed in 2000. USEPA finished removing radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets in 2001.

Since 1997 USEPA has also completed an investigation of more than 40 properties in neighboring Bloomfield Township where radiological contamination was found along former stream channels. The investigation revealed 17 of these properties required soil removal. The soil cleanup work began in 2000 and is still underway, along with investigations at 80 additional properties where radiological contamination is suspected. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water. USEPA expects to issue a ROD to address the ground water in late 2004.



John L. Armitage and Company

245 Thomas Street — Newark City — Essex County

BLOCK: 1162 **LOT:** 1.02, 23

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Paint Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

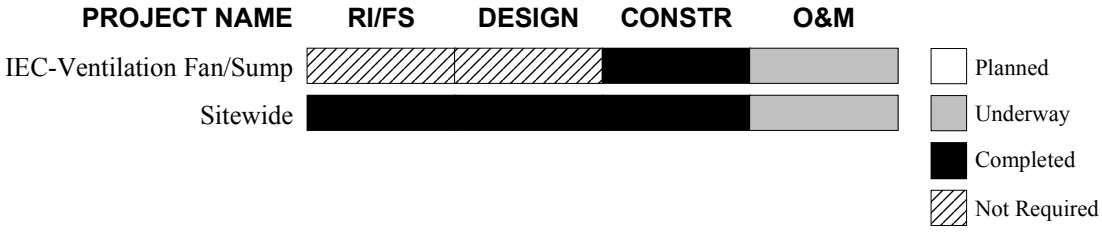
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$25,000
Responsible Party Settlement Fund	$79,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The John L. Armitage and Company site is a former paint manufacturing firm that stored chemicals in underground tanks. One of the tanks leaked and contaminated the ground water with toluene, a volatile organic compound. In 1990 the owner of the facility removed the underground tanks, including the toluene storage tank, during a remedial action under NJDEP's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act), but did not complete the cleanup due to lack of funds. In 1994 toluene vapors were detected in the basement of an adjacent building. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element installed a ventilation fan and sump pumps in the basement during an emergency action to alleviate the toluene vapors. No other properties were affected and there are no potable wells in the area.

In 1997 the Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed the ground water at the site was highly contaminated with toluene. Between 1998 and 2000 NJDEP removed approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the area where the underground toluene tank was located and installed a ground water treatment system at the site. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water treatment system are ongoing. Remediation of the site has been partially funded by a $74,000 Letter of Credit from the Responsible Party.



Joseph Roller Leather Company

500 Chancellor Avenue — Irvington Town — Essex County

BLOCK: 188 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Leather Finishing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated/Further Monitoring Required
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Capped

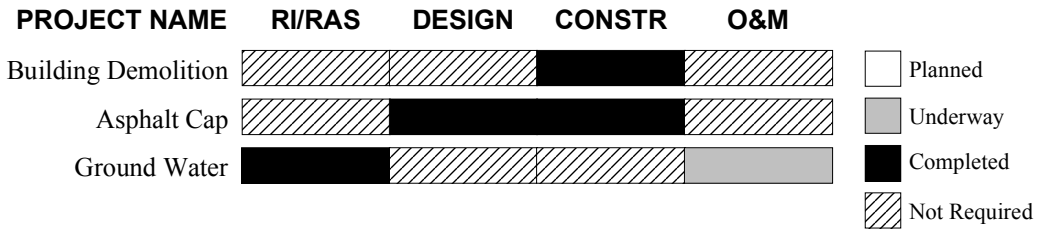
FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$2,000
1986 Bond Fund	$323,000
Corporate Business Tax	$222,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Joseph Roller Leather Company operated a leather finishing plant at this site between 1958 and 1986. Activities at the plant involved using various chemicals, including lacquers, tannins, plasticizers and solvents. In 1986 the Responsible Party began investigating the site pursuant to New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) but eventually halted the investigation due to lack of funds. Areas of concern at the property included waste mounds, storage tanks and an 8,000 square-foot burned down building.

In 1996 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Initial sampling results indicated the soil and ground water were contaminated with a variety of compounds and metals. In 1998, after demolishing the building, NJDEP conducted additional sampling to horizontally and vertically delineate the soil contamination and confirm the initial ground water findings. Based on the soil sampling results, NJDEP concluded the appropriate remedy to address the contaminated soil was to install an asphalt cap over the entire site. Installation of the asphalt cap was completed in 1999.

NJDEP completed the ground water phase of the RI/RAS in 2002. NJDEP concluded the ground water was contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds, but the contaminants do not present a significant risk to human health or the environment. NJDEP has established a ground water Classification Exception Area/Well Restriction Advisory (CEA/WRA) for the site. No further actions are planned.



Livingston Township Water Department Well 11

Livingston Avenue Livingston Township Essex County

BLOCK: 6101 **LOTS:** 47 & 51

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 45 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Corporate Business Tax	$979,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Livingston Township Well # 11 is one of 12 municipal supply wells in the Livingston Township Water Department. The well was shut down in 1994 after it was determined to be contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1999 that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripping unit on the supply well. Livingston Township constructed the air stripper in 2002 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. NJDEP plans to conduct additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination

Matt Drive Fairfield Township Essex County

BLOCK: 0601 **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

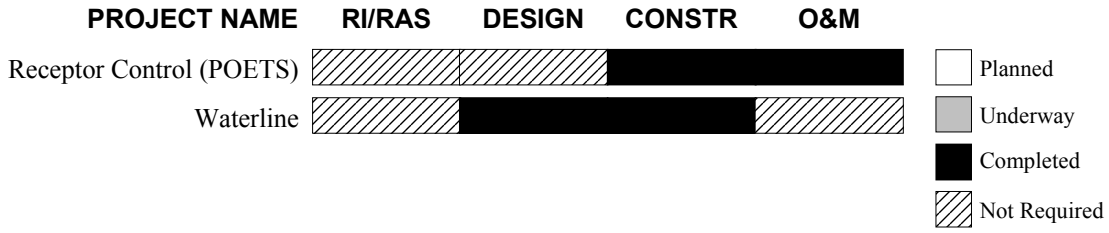
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$43,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Fairfield Township Health Department in 1994 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently provided the Township with funds to extend public water lines to the affected residences. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Montclair/West Orange Radium Contamination

Various Locations Montclair & West Orange Townships

Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

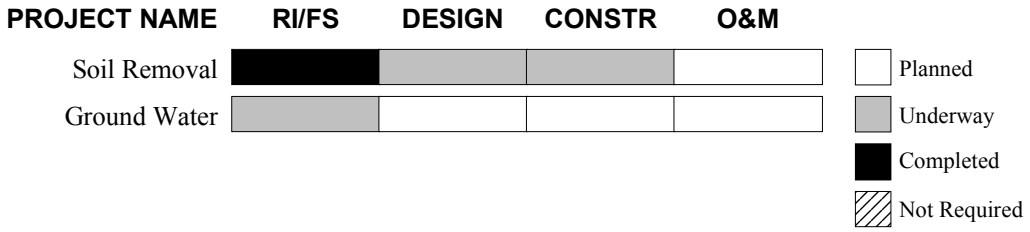
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Removed
Air	Radon Progeny	Vented

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$105,267,000
Spill Fund	$4,103,000
1981 Bond Fund	$10,569,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	$1,580,000
General State Fund	$18,360,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses more than 460 suburban residential properties in Montclair and West Orange that were contaminated with radioactive waste materials. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Process waste soil generated at the facility was used as fill at the properties before the residences were constructed. In 1983 NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and beneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was detected at properties in nearby Glen Ridge Borough that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Montclair/West Orange sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990 after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their location in the two townships. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group it began remedial actions at these properties. In 1997 the 441 properties that were initially identified as contaminated had been remediated; however, USEPA subsequently discovered additional properties that required remediation. USEPA removed the radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets between 1999 and 2002. The final phase of soil removal at residential properties began in 2003 and is scheduled to be completed in 2005. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water. USEPA expects to issue a ROD to address the ground water in late 2004.



Research Organics Inorganics

507 Main Street Belleville Township Essex County

BLOCK: 38 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Lead	Removed
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Decontaminated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	$2,886,000
General State Fund	$8,000
1981 Bond Fund	$83,000
Corporate Business Tax	$45,000

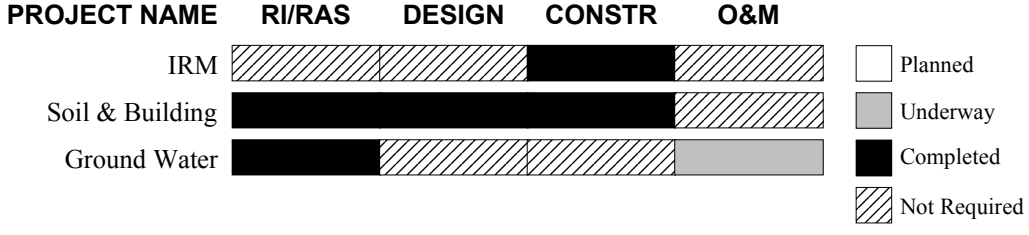
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Research Organics Inorganics manufactured specialty chemicals between 1972 and 1983. Belleville Township and NJDEP closed the facility in 1983 after an inspection revealed chemicals were being improperly stored and discharged at the site. The Township and NJDEP removed more than 1,000 drums and 12,000 containers of reactive materials and 230 pounds of radioactive materials between 1983 and 1987 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM).

In 1986 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the initial findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1989 that required excavation of contaminated soil, decommissioning of the underground storage tanks and decontamination of the building. NJDEP removed approximately 700 tons of contaminated soil and 35 tons of PCB-contaminated materials from the site during the remedial action, which was completed in 1992.

NJDEP completed an investigation of the ground water in 1995. The RI/RAS revealed that although the ground water at the site was contaminated with organic compounds and metals, the contamination was confined to a limited area and was not migrating. The RI/RAS also showed contaminant levels in the ground water were decreasing over time. Based on these findings and the fact ground water in the area is not used for potable water supplies, NJDEP issued a second Decision Document in 1995 that selected natural attenuation, with quarterly monitoring of the ground water for a minimum of two years, as the final ground water remedy. The Decision Document also required that a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) be established for the site. Two years of ground water monitoring showed levels of contaminants in the ground water diminished but did not disappear as expected.

The property was sold in 2000 and a commercial facility opened at the site in 2001. The $495,000 generated by the sale was used to compensate NJDEP and Belleville Township for part of the cleanup costs. NJDEP is continuing to monitor the ground water pursuant to the requirements of the CEA. NJDEP installed two additional monitor wells at the site in 2003 to evaluate ground water contamination at the rear of the property and is reviewing sampling data from these wells.



US Radium Corporation

High and Alden Streets — Orange City — Essex County

BLOCK: 22A (Main Plant); Various Locations **LOT:** 38 (Main Plant); Various Locations

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Radium Processing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre (Main Plant); Various Lot Sizes

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Investigating
Soil	Radium, Uranium, Thorium	Delineated/Removing/Shielding
Air	Radon Progeny	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	$7,500,000
Superfund	$119,739,000
Corporate Business Tax	$3,300,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of the former U.S. Radium Corporation plant and numerous noncontiguous commercial and residential properties throughout the municipalities of Orange, West Orange and South Orange. U.S. Radium extracted and purified radium from ore at the above facility between 1915 and 1926, processing approximately one-half ton of ore daily. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, were disposed of at the plant property and used as fill at off-site locations that were later developed. The U.S. Radium property was subsequently divided into two parcels, one comprised of a commercial property with seven buildings and another containing three vacant lots. In 1979 and 1980 high levels of radon gas and radon progeny were found to pose a risk to people working at the commercial site. Off-site readings were higher than normal but not significant. The perimeter of the main site was fenced to prevent trespassers from coming in contact with the contaminated materials.

In 1983 USEPA added the U.S. Radium facility on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the radium contamination in the soil at the on-site and off-site properties. The investigation of the site was conducted under two Operable Units (OU): delineation of the contamination at the numerous off-site properties (OU1), and delineation of the contamination at the former U.S. Radium plant, several adjacent properties and four nonresidential, nonadjacent properties not addressed under the other Operable Unit (OU2). In 1993 and 1995, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued Records of Decision (RODs) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 and OU2 that required excavation and off-site disposal of radium-contaminated soil and other materials from the U.S. Radium plant and the affected residential and commercial properties. USEPA installed radon mitigation systems and gamma radiation shielding at 10 properties as interim measures to reduce the radiation to acceptable levels prior to implementation of the final remedial actions.

The OU1 and OU2 cleanup actions are being implemented in seven phases to facilitate the remedial process. USEPA completed the remedial actions for Phase 1 and Phase 2 (75 properties) in 1998, removing approximately 25,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated soil and other materials. The remedial action for Phase 3 (67 properties) was completed in 1999 and resulted in removal of approximately 9,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated materials. The remedial action for Phase 4, which includes the former U.S. Radium facility and 19 other properties, is underway. The original facility buildings were removed in 1999 as part of the remedial action. The remedial action for Phase 5 (37 properties) was completed in 2001 and resulted in removal of 8,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil. USEPA began the remedial action for Phase 6 (32 properties) in 2001. USEPA also plans to begin the Phase 7 cleanup (10 properties) in 2003. A Remedial Investigation was initiated in 2002 to determine whether the U.S. Radium site has caused contamination of the ground water and is ongoing.

US Radium Corporation

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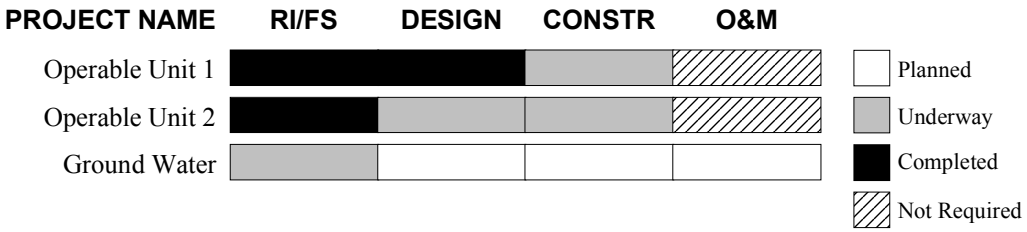


V Ottilio and Sons

18-60 Blanchard Street Newark City Essex County

BLOCK: 5001 **LOT:** 10, 12, 16, 18, 80 & 90

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

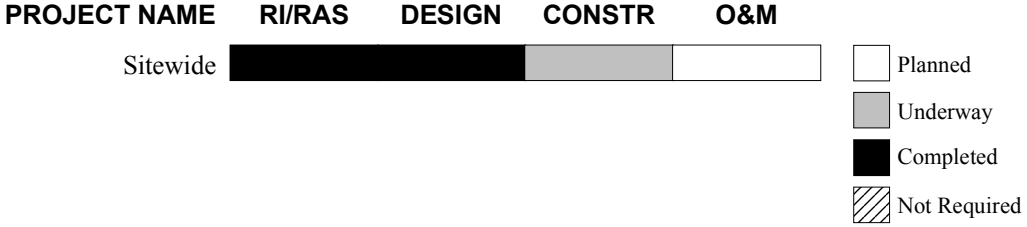
SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Monitoring
Soil	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals Pesticides	Confirmed/Capping
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals Pesticides	Monitoring
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals Pesticides	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	$981,000
1986 Bond Fund	$449,000
General State Fund	$253,000
Corporate Business Tax	$6,252,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has a history of landfilling activities dating back to 1951. The most recent operator, V. Ottilio & Sons, conducted landfilling under a state permit between 1975 and 1979. Materials disposed of in the landfill consisted mainly of construction debris; however, illegal dumping is suspected to have occurred prior to and throughout the Ottilio operation. Oil has been observed in drainage ditches and ponds at the site and an unknown number of chemical drums were disposed of at the property. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that revealed the ground water, surface water, subsurface soil and sediments at the site were contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1996 that required installation of a landfill cap, a landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system, as well as excavation of contaminated drainage ditch sediments and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP completed the Remedial Design for the landfill cap, landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system in 2002 and construction of the remedial measures is underway. Construction activities are expected to be completed in 2004.



White Chemical Corporation

660 Frelinghuysen Avenue — Newark City — Essex County

BLOCK: 3782 **LOT:** 109

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Cyanide	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Building Interiors	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead Asbestos	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	$22,600,000
Spill Fund	$3,000
1981 Bond Fund	$831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

White Chemical Company is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area. Acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds were manufactured at the site between 1983 and 1990. More than 9,000 55-gallon drums, approximately 200 tanks and vats and thousands of containers of laboratory materials were stored at the facility while it was in operation. The drums and other containers of chemicals were in various stages of deterioration, fuming and leaking onto the soil. In 1990 NJDEP directed White Chemical to conduct remedial activities at the site, but the company did not comply. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) later that year to remove more than 1,000 drums containing flammable compounds. USEPA later conducted an Emergency Removal Action to dispose of drums and other hazardous materials that remained at the site. USEPA added White Chemical Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1991.

In 1991 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal of the remaining surface materials, including tanks, vats, laboratory containers and other vessels. A group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the site completed the actions required in the ROD in 1993 under a Unilateral Administrative Order with USEPA. Approximately 7,800 drums of waste, 4,500 empty drums, the contents of 190 tanks and vessels and almost 15,000 laboratory containers were properly disposed of during three removal actions performed by NJDEP, USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Parties between 1990 and 1993. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1998 to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water and building interiors and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA completed the RI in 2003 and expects to complete the FS phase in 2004. The final remedial actions to address these media will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.